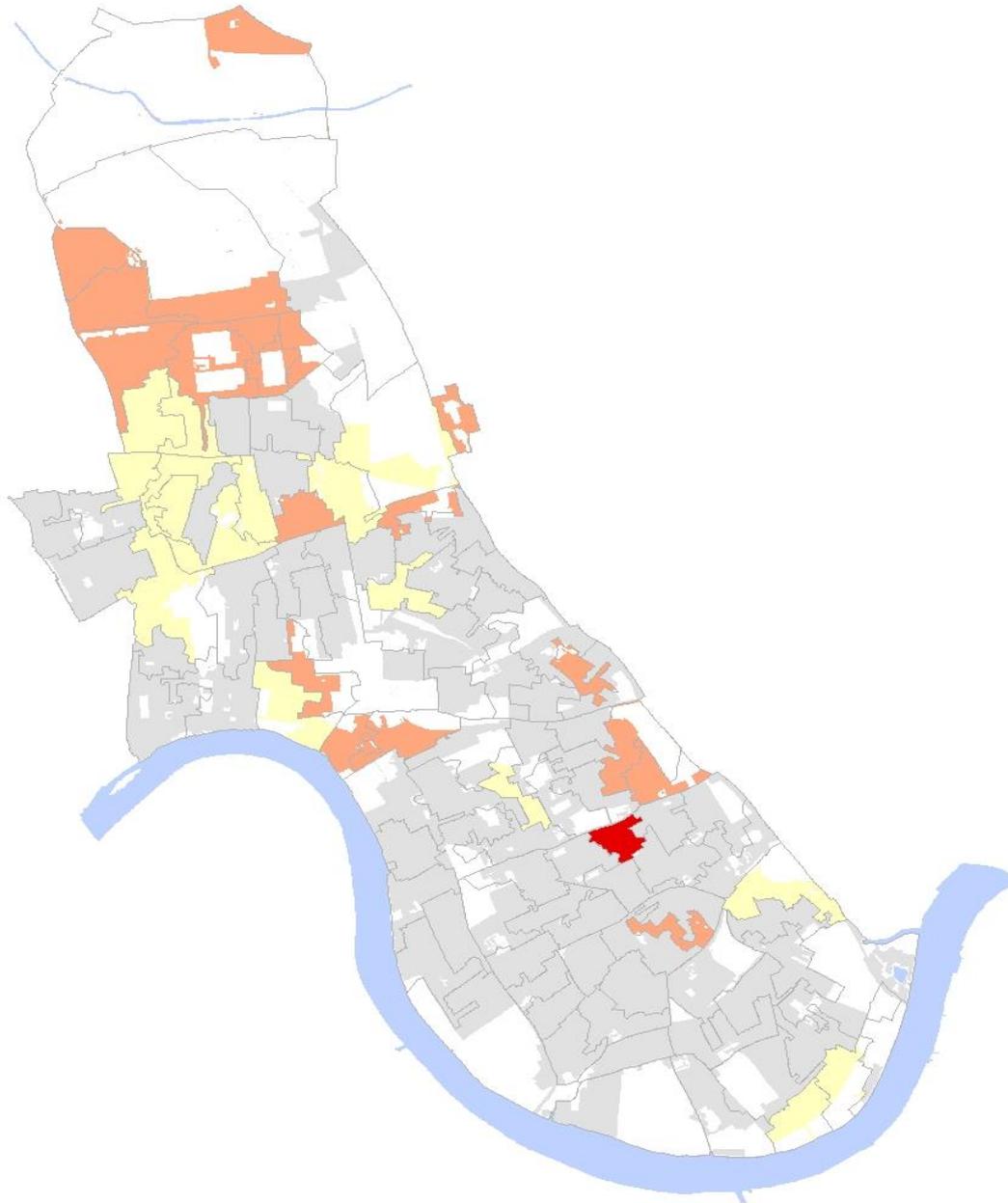# Deprivation in Hammersmith and Fulham
Analysis of the 2019 Indices of Deprivation data

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Contents

Executive summary

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 provide a relative measure of deprivation for small areas across England. The indices were published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly DCLG) in September 2019 and replace the 2015 indices as the official measure of deprivation in England. This report explores the data for Hammersmith and Fulham.

At a borough level, Hammersmith and Fulham has been measured as **less deprived than in 2015 and 2010**.

On the average IMD score measure, which reflects the average level of deprivation across all LSOAs in an area – Hammersmith and Fulham is the **112ᵗʰ most deprived out of 317 local authority districts in England**. This is an improvement since the 2015 IMD which ranked the borough as 91ˢᵗ most deprived on this measure (55ᵗʰ in 2010).

The average IMD rank is a similar measure but is based on average LSOA rankings in an area (so is less affected by extreme scores in an area). On this measure, Hammersmith and Fulham is ranked as the **76ᵗʰ most deprived local authority district in England**, compared to previous measure of 75ᵗʰ most deprived (31ˢᵗ in 2010).

The IMD is made up of seven 'domains' which capture different dimensions of deprivation. The lowest ranks for H&F are on **Living Environment** domain (25ᵗʰ most deprived in England), **Barriers to Housing and Services** (34ᵗʰ most deprived), **Crime** (63ʳᵈ most deprived) and **Income** (88ᵗʰ most deprived).

The borough is not as deprived in the **Education, Skills and Training** deprivation domain (18ᵗʰ least deprived in England), **Health** (176ᵗʰ least deprived) and **Employment** (184ᵗʰ least deprived).

Only **one** of borough's 113 Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) is ranked in **the 10% most deprived** in England compared to 8 LSOAs in 2015, and **19 LSOAs** are ranked **in 10-20% most deprived** (17 in 2015). Conversely, there are now **15 LSOAs in the 30% least deprived** neighbourhoods nationally (11 in 2015).

1,220 (1%) H&F residents live in the **most deprived decile** of neighbourhoods and further **30,680** (17%) in the **second most deprived decile**, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

43,320 (24%) residents are **income deprived** (in the 20% most deprived) while **18,200** (14%) of the working-age adults are **employment deprived** (in the 20% most deprived).

The analysis shows that while notable **pockets of deprivation remain evident** in H&F, the borough now contains **fewer of the most highly deprived areas** in England. Despite improvements in the borough's relative position on the IMD, it remains **highly deprived on some of the measures** that underpin the overall index, particularly those relating to: **income deprivation** (especially among children and older people**), living environment** and **housing barriers**.

Introduction

The following briefing paper outlines an initial summary of the Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019) from Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly DCLG) published on 26th September 2019. As the IoD 2007, 2010 and 2015, IoD 2019 is measured at Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA).

These statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

1. **What are Indices of Deprivation (IoD)?**

Deprivation Indices identify areas of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The IoD 2019 consist of three separate but related indices used by government and other bodies to identify areas where disadvantage is concentrated, in order to build programmes or allocate resources appropriately.

The first and main one is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This combines 39 indicators into seven distinct domains:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment

These seven domains are combined to calculate a single score for each small area in the country. The deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups.

Two supplementary indices are also available - the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

2. **How the IoD 2019 differ from the IoD 2015?**

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 have been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the previous Indices of Deprivation 2015 (and the 2010, 2007 and 2004 versions).

A minor number of changes to indicators have been implemented since the Indices of Deprivation 2015. Notably, these changes include broadening the indicators for Income and Employment domains – two new indicators have been added due to the introduction of Universal Credit into the benefits system while two indicators have been modified due to changes to the benefit system.

Deprivation measures across London

Overall, London is less deprived, compared to other parts of the country according to IMD 2019 than was the case in IMD 2015.

London has seen a reduction in the number of boroughs ranked in the top 50 most deprived; 26 of the boroughs rank among the 50 most deprived local authorities in England on at least one summary measure of the IMD 2019 (28 in 2015).

London has much lower proportion of small areas among the 20% most deprived in the country, with around 16% falling into this range (23% in 2015).

London has a relatively low proportion of areas among the those ranked highest on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index with 7% of London areas counted among the top 10% in England, down 7 percentage points from 2015 Index.

London has only 12 output areas among the most deprived in the country in terms of education, skills and training deprivation, at 0.2% among the top 10% in the country. Barking and Dagenham, Hackney, Newham, Haringey and Tower Hamlets rank as the most deprived in London and among the top 50 most deprived LAs in England.

**Table 1: Rank of the Most Deprived London Boroughs, IMD 2019**

Borough	Rank of Average		Borough	Rank of Average	
	Score*	Rank**		Score*	Rank**
Barking and Dagenham	21	5	Hounslow	122	95
Hackney	22	7	Westminster	137	134
Newham	43	12	Camden	138	132
Haringey	49	37	Hillingdon	159	151
Tower Hamlets	50	27	Redbridge	173	160
Islington	53	28	Havering	180	179
Lewisham	63	35	Wandsworth	183	173
Southwark	72	43	Bexley	187	190
Enfield	74	59	Barnet	190	184
Brent	79	49	Harrow	207	199
Lambeth	81	42	City of London	212	208
Waltham Forest	82	45	Merton	213	214
Greenwich	88	60	Bromley	223	230
Ealing	105	88	Sutton	226	227
Croydon	108	102	Kingston upon Thames	273	270
Hammersmith and Fulham	**112**	**96**	Richmond upon Thames	295	297
Kensington and Chelsea	121	122			

* Describes the overall position of people in the district
** Summarises the district as a whole, taking into account the ranks of the deprived and less deprived LSOAs

Deprivation in London is widespread, but not as dense as it was. The map 1 shows how the new Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks the areas within London – the darker shades are the most deprived.

Map 1: Deprivation in London, IMD 2019

Source: IoD 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Governments
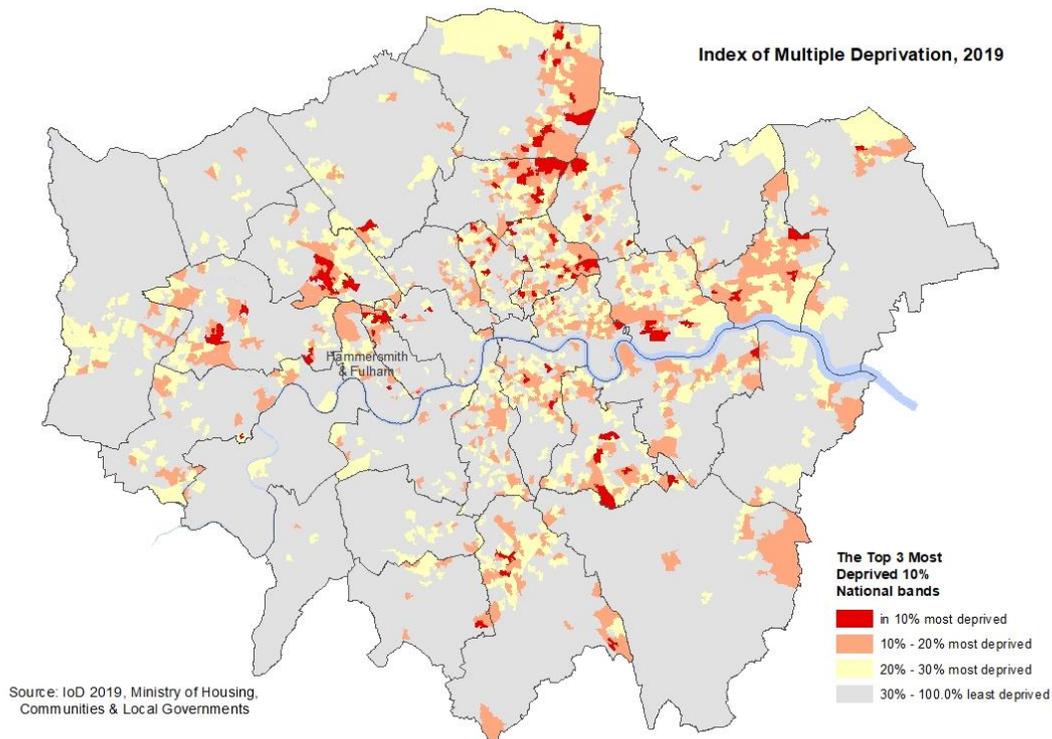
Hammersmith and Fulham measurement

The IoD 2019 provides measurements of deprivation for the 317 districts in England. There are several measures of deprivation at district level and the ranks for H&F are as follows:

- Average Score – 112th most deprived
- Average Rank – 96th most deprived
- Extent – 124th most deprived
- Concentration – 152nd most deprived
- LSOAs in most deprived 10% – 185th most deprived
- Living Environment Score – 25th most deprived
- Housing and Services Score – 34th most deprived
- Crime Score – 63rd most deprived
- Income Score – 88th most deprived
- Employment Score – 133rd most deprived
- Health and Disability Score – 141st most deprived
- Education Score – 300th most deprived

The first two are the most commonly used measures.

Average Score – H&F is measured as less deprived than in 2015, 112th most deprived compared to previous measure of 91st most deprived local authority in England (55th in 2010 and 59th in 2007).

Average Rank - H&F is measured as less deprived than in 2015, 76th most deprived compared to previous measure of 75th most deprived local authority in England (31st in 2010 and 38th in 2007).

There are two supplementary indices - Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI) level for H&F is 91st most deprived (37th in 2015) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) level is 17th most deprived in the country (also 17th in 2015).

Neighbourhood Level measurement

There are 113 Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in H&F, each comprising approximately 1,550 residents or 700 households. Deprivation measures are provided for each LSOA.

IoD 2019 measures are currently not provided at ward level - on average each ward in H&F has 7 LSOAs.

The IMD 2019 was constructed by combining the seven transformed domain scores, using the following weights:

- Income (22.5%)
- Employment (22.5%)
- Education, skills and training (13.5%)
- Health deprivation and disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment (9.3%)

Each of the 32,844 LSOAs across England has a deprivation measurement from the IMD (and for each of the domains).

H&F has one LSOA within the 10% most deprived nationally compared to 8 LSOAs in 2015, and 19 LSOAs within 10-20% most deprived (17 in 2015). Conversely, there are now 15 LSOAs in the 30% least deprived neighbourhoods nationally (11 in 2015).

Just 1% (1,220) of H&F's population live in the most deprived decile of neighbourhoods and further 17% (30,680) in the second most deprived decile (see Table 2).

Table 2: H&F LSOAs by the Most Deprived 10% National Bands, 2015 and 2019

Rank as Percentiles	Overall IMD 2015		Overall IMD 2019	
	Number	% of	Number	% of
0% - 9.9%	8	7	1	1
10% - 19.9%	17	15	19	17
20% - 29.9%	16	14	16	14
30% - 39.9%	16	14	17	15
40% - 49.9%	19	17	17	15
50% - 59.9%	13	12	15	13
60% - 69.9%	13	12	13	12
70% - 79.9%	8	7	11	10
80% - 89.9%	3	3	4	4
90% - 100%	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	113	100	113	100

H&F has around 18% of its LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 20% in England (22% in 2015). Further 14% are areas that fall within the 20-30% most deprived.

Only one H&F's LSOA (Clem Attlee estate) is ranked in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally. Some 17% of LSOAs in H&F are ranked in the next band, 10-20% most deprived. These areas are mostly in the north of the borough but also in parts of Hammersmith and north Fulham (see Map 2).

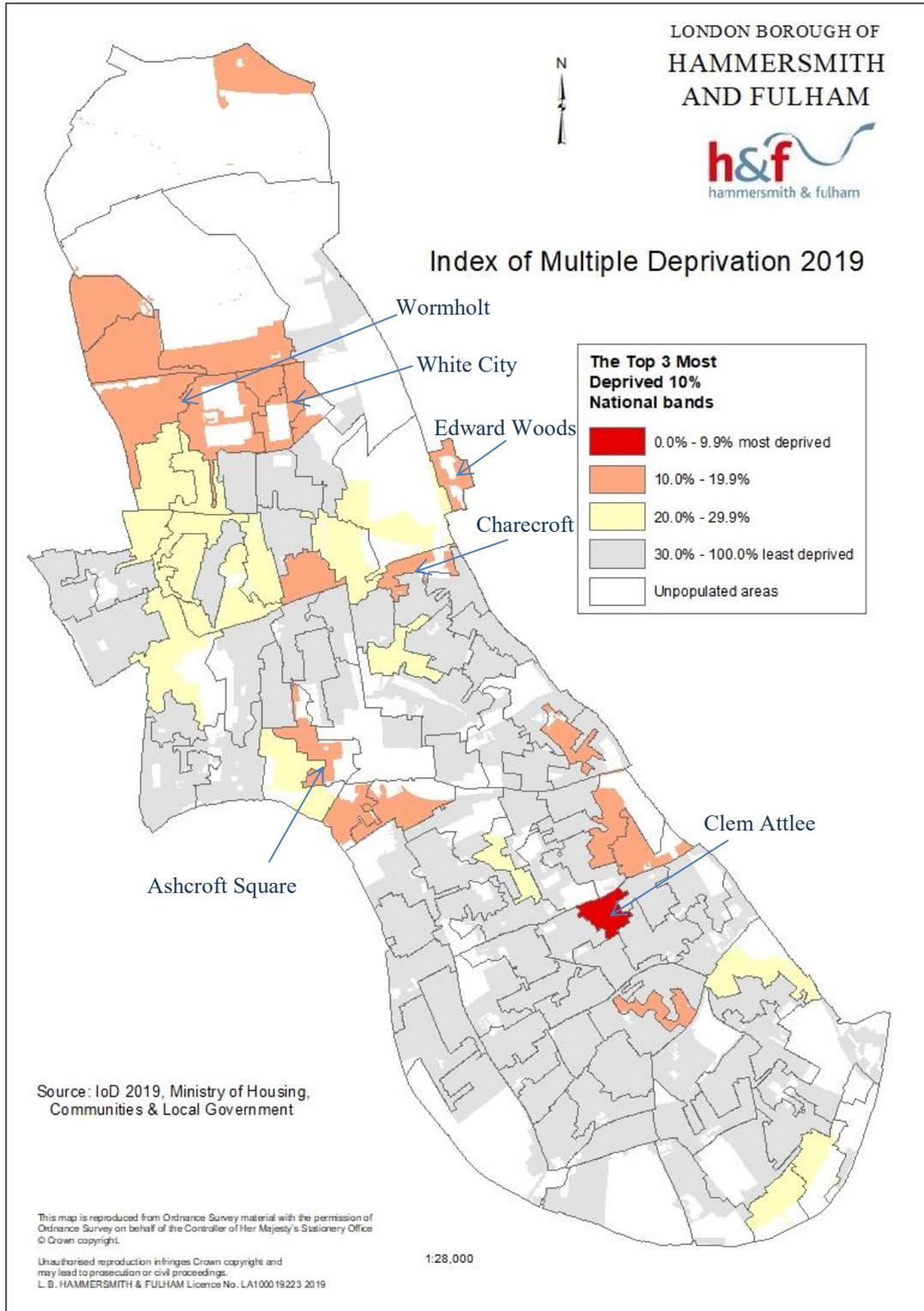**Map 2: The top 3 Most Deprived 10% National bands by LSOAs in H&F**

Chart 1 shows the distribution of LSOAs within the national categorisation of the rankings on the overall IMD. The borough has a greater number of LSOAs on the left-hand side (most deprived) of the graph, showing that its deprivation is more spatially concentrated than the country as a whole.

Chart 1: Percentage of LSOAs in H&F by 10% National bands (IMD 2019)
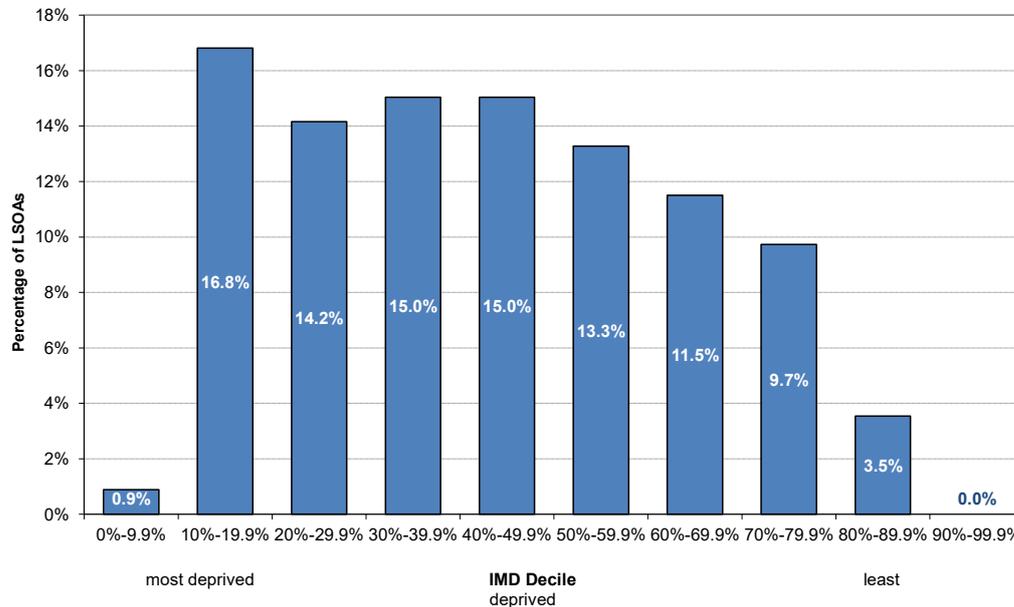
Individual Domains

Considering the Domains individually, the borough has 16 LSOAs (14%) in the top worst nationally and a further 43 LSOAs (38%) in the 10-20% worst on the Living Environment domain; this compares to 10% of London LSOAs in the 0-10% band, and 19% in the 10-20% band.

There are high scores for H&F on the Barriers to Housing and Services measure (38 LSOAs or 34%) in the two most deprived deciles compared to 20% in 2015, on the Crime domain, 27 LSOAs (24%) in the top 20% compared to 30% in 2015, and on the Income domain (27 LSOAs or 24%) compared to 25% in 2015.

Table 3: Number of LSOAs in H&F by 10% National bands (IMD 2019)

Rank as Percentiles	INCOME Domain	EMPLOY Domain	EDUC Domain	HEALTH Domain	CRIME Domain	BARHOU Domain	LIV ENV Domain	IDACI Subdomain	IDAOPI Subdomain
0% - 9.9%	8	2	0	1	7	8	16	11	24
10% - 19.9%	19	15	0	5	20	30	43	21	33
20% - 29.9%	20	18	4	18	27	32	35	17	18
30% - 39.9%	11	12	2	18	18	18	16	7	14
40% - 49.9%	13	16	7	14	19	13	2	17	11
50% - 59.9%	14	8	11	20	6	11	1	9	6
60% - 69.9%	8	13	14	9	8	1	0	9	5
70% - 79.9%	9	13	18	14	5	0	0	7	1
80% - 89.9%	7	6	29	10	3	0	0	10	0
90% - 100%	4	10	28	4	0	0	0	5	1
TOTAL	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113

The borough also ranks relatively high on the Employment Deprivation domain; 17 LSOAs in the 20% worst nationally (15%) compared to 16% in 2015.

The borough is not as deprived in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (no LSOAs in the 20% worst nationally) and Health Deprivation and Disability domain (6 LSOAs in the 20% worst nationally).

Income Deprivation Domain - this measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings and who satisfy the respective means tests (see Appendix 1 Map 1).
- 8 LSOAs (7% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (12 LSOAs in 2015)
- 19 LSOAs (17% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (28 LSOAs in 2015)

24% (43,320) of the population are income deprived (in the 20% most deprived nationally), but in the two least deprived deciles of this deprivation domain, 10% (17,810) of people are income deprived.

Sub Domain – Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI) – this measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. The levels of child poverty are much higher in London than any other region. For H&F the levels are much better than the 2015 measurements (see Appendix 1 Map 2).
- 11 LSOAs (10% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (26 LSOAs in 2015)
- 21 LSOAs (19% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (43 LSOAs in 2015)

Around a third (10,820) of children aged 0 to 15 live in income deprived families (in the 20% most deprived nationally); compared to 43% in 2015.

Sub Domain – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) - this measures the proportion of residents aged 60 and over who experience income deprivation (see Appendix 1 Map 3).
- 24 LSOAs (21% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (21 LSOAs in 2015)
- 33 LSOAs (29% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (57 LSOAs in 2015)

49% (9,460) of older people aged 65+ are income deprived (in the 20% most deprived nationally); this is similar to the 2015 figures.

Employment Deprivation Domain - this measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities (see Appendix 1 Map 4).
- 2 LSOAs (2% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (2 in 2015)
- 15 LSOAs (13% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (18 in 2015)

14% (18,200) of the working-age adults are employment deprived (in the 20% most deprived nationally). In the two least deprived deciles of this deprivation domain, 14% (18,190) of adults are employment deprived.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain - this measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills (see Appendix 1 Map 5).

There are no H&F LSOAs in the 20% most deprived on this domain (none in 2015). There are also no LSOAs in the 20% most deprived on the children and young people sub-domain but 2 LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived on the adult skills sub-domain.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain – this measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation (see Appendix 1 Map 6).
- 1 LSOA (1% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (4 in 2015)
- 5 LSOAs (4% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (21 LSOAs in 2015)

Crime Domain - this measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level (see Appendix 1 Map 7).
- 7 LSOAs (6% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (8 in 2015)
- 20 LSOAs (18% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (34 LSOAs in 2015)

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain - separate measures for barriers to housing and the geographical distance to key local services are included in the same domain. Densely populated urban areas have high scores on the housing measure and low scores on the key local services measure (see Appendix 1 Map 8).
- 8 LSOAs (7% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (7 in 2015)
- 30 LSOAs (27% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (23 LSOAs in 2015)

Living Environment Deprivation Domain - this measures housing stock condition, air quality and road traffic accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists (see Appendix 1 Map 9).
- 16 LSOAs (14% of the borough) in the 10% most deprived nationally (44 LSOAs in 2015)
- 43 LSOAs (38% of the borough) in the 20% most deprived nationally (94 LSOAs in 2015)

The results shown in Tables 1 - 8 (Appendix 2) show the proportion of the population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of each of the deprivation domains.

APPENDIX 1

Map 1: Income Deprivation domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
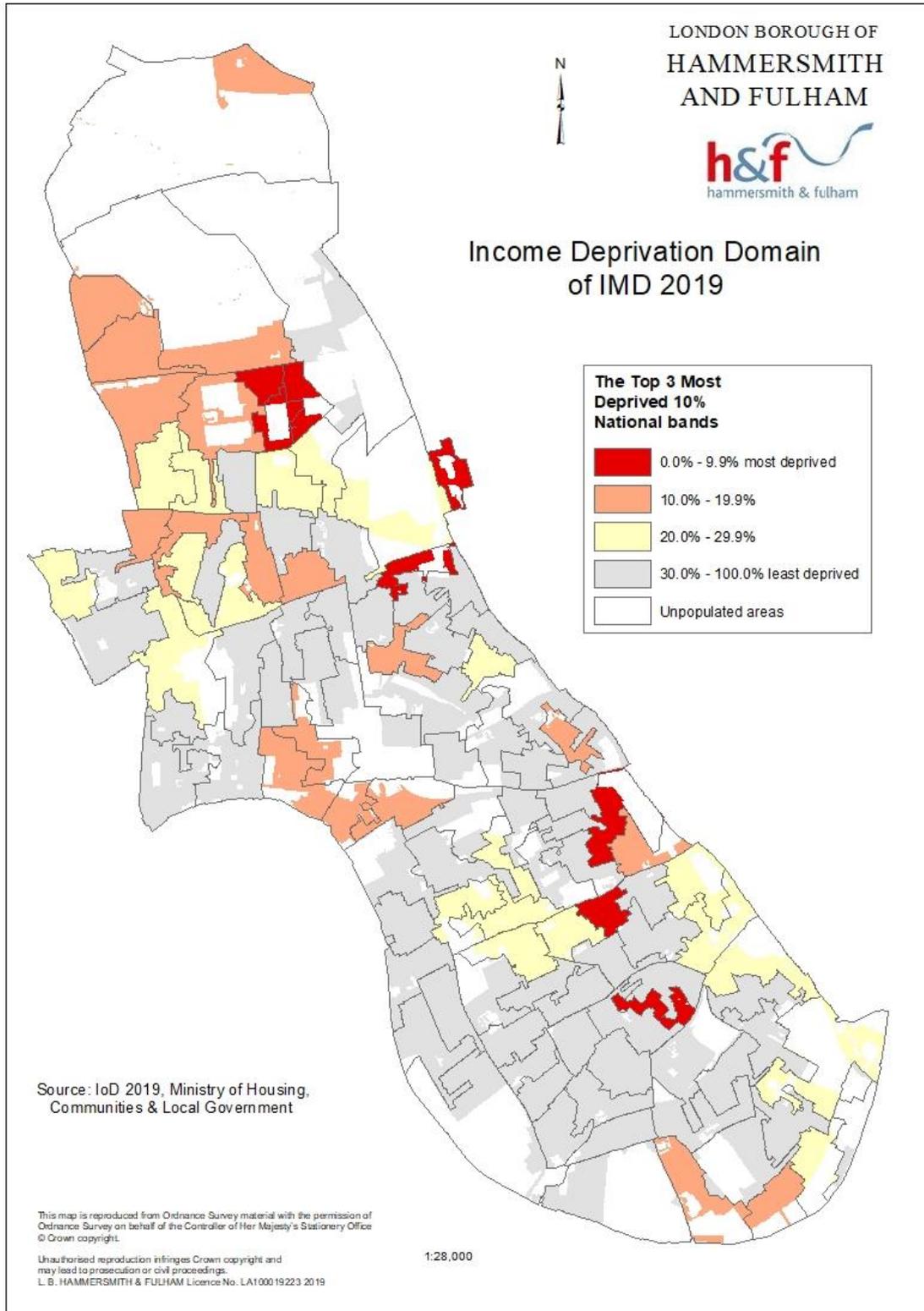
Map 2: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
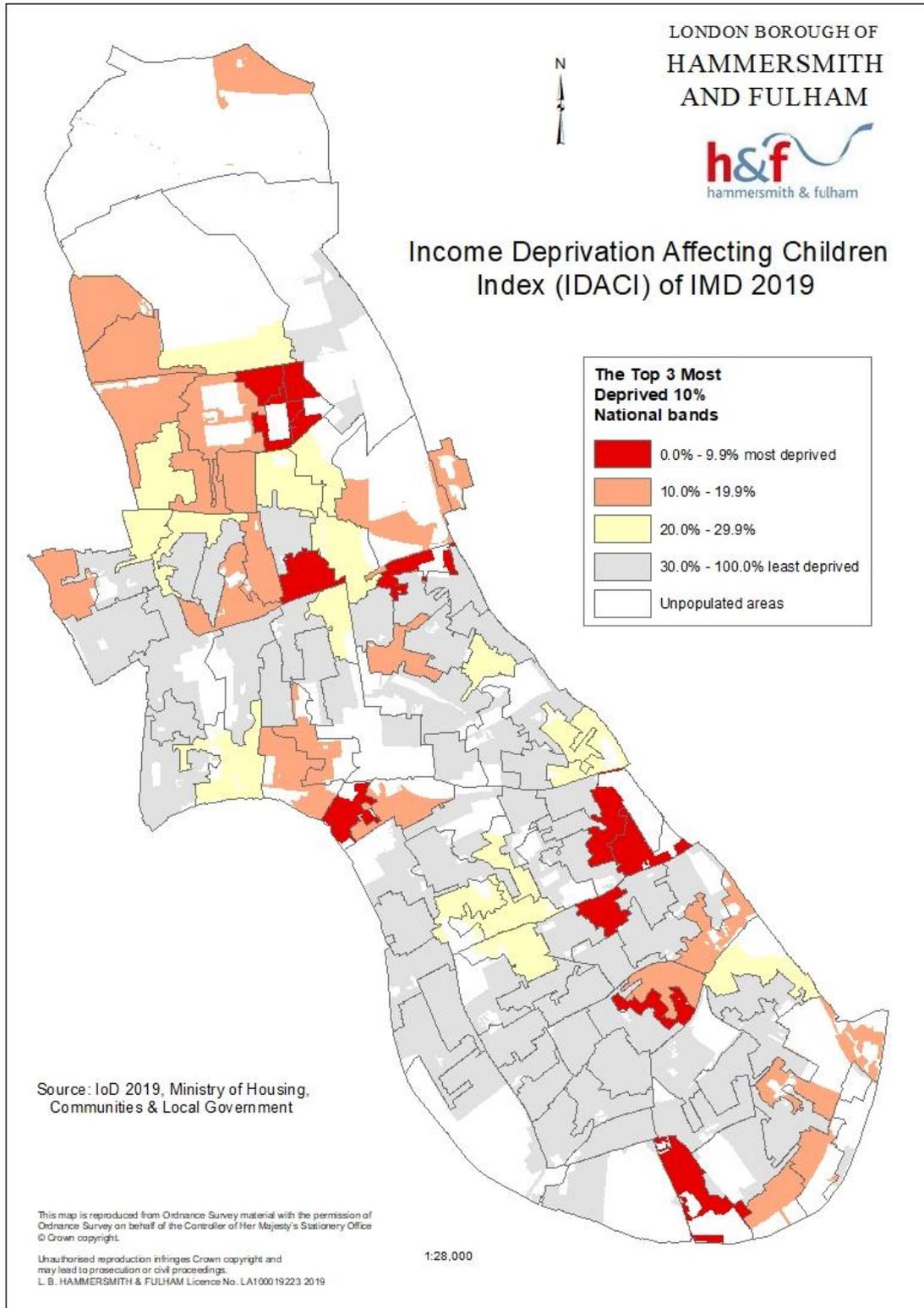
Map 3: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
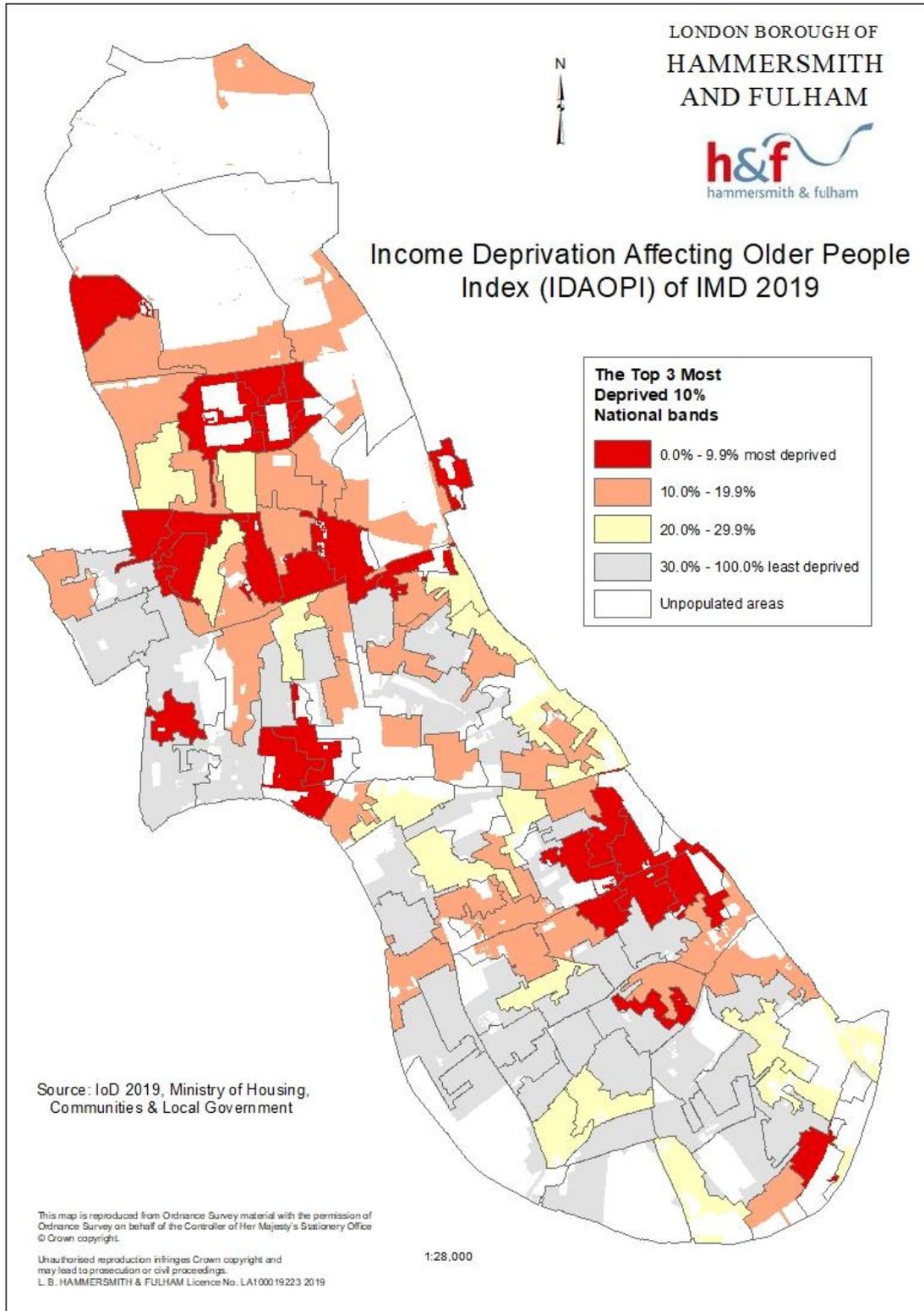
Map 4: Employment Deprivation domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
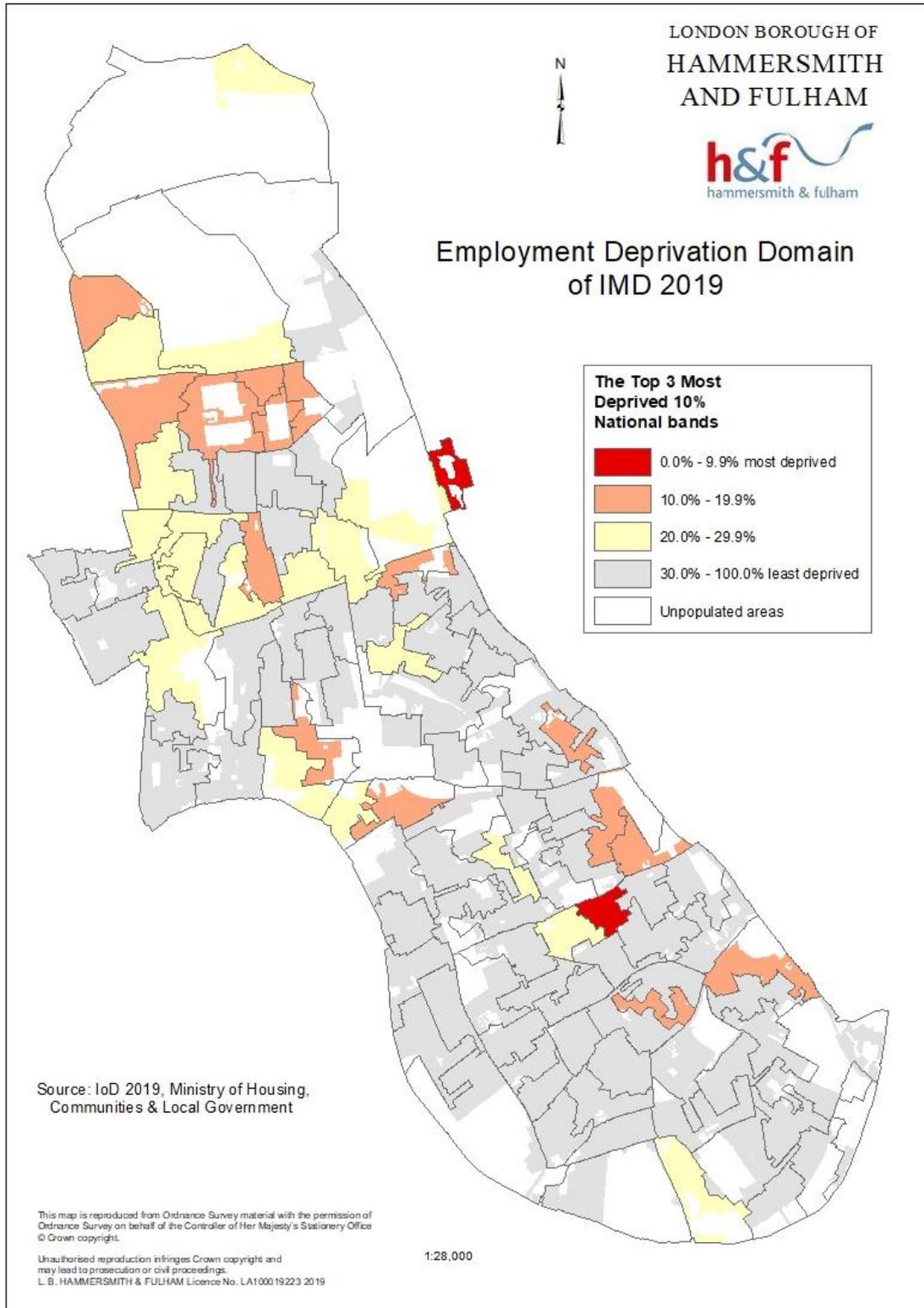
Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
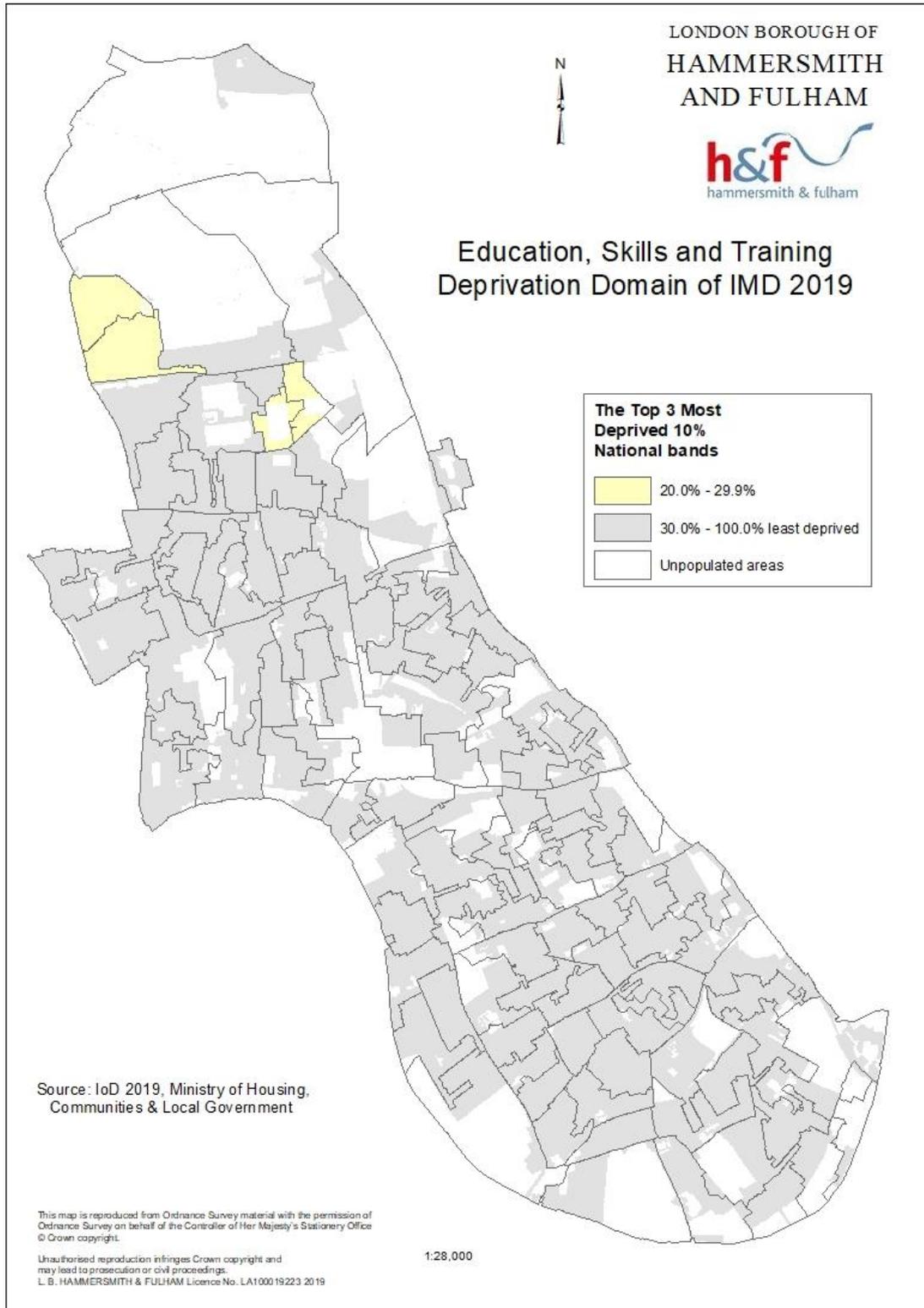
Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
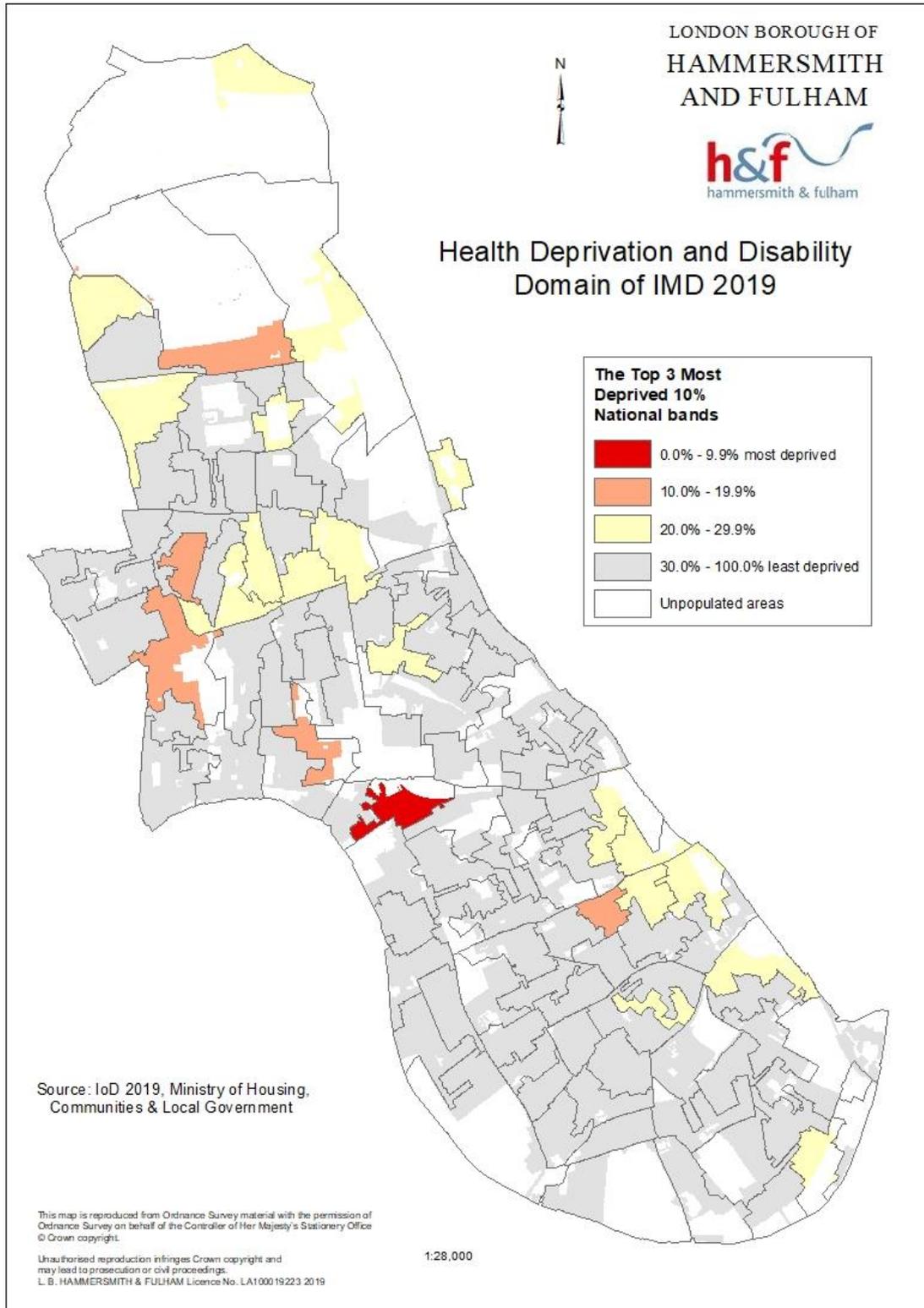
Map 7: Crime domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)

Map 8: Barriers to Housing and Services domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)

Map 9: Living Environment Deprivation domain of IMD 2019 (the top 3 most deprived 10% national bands)
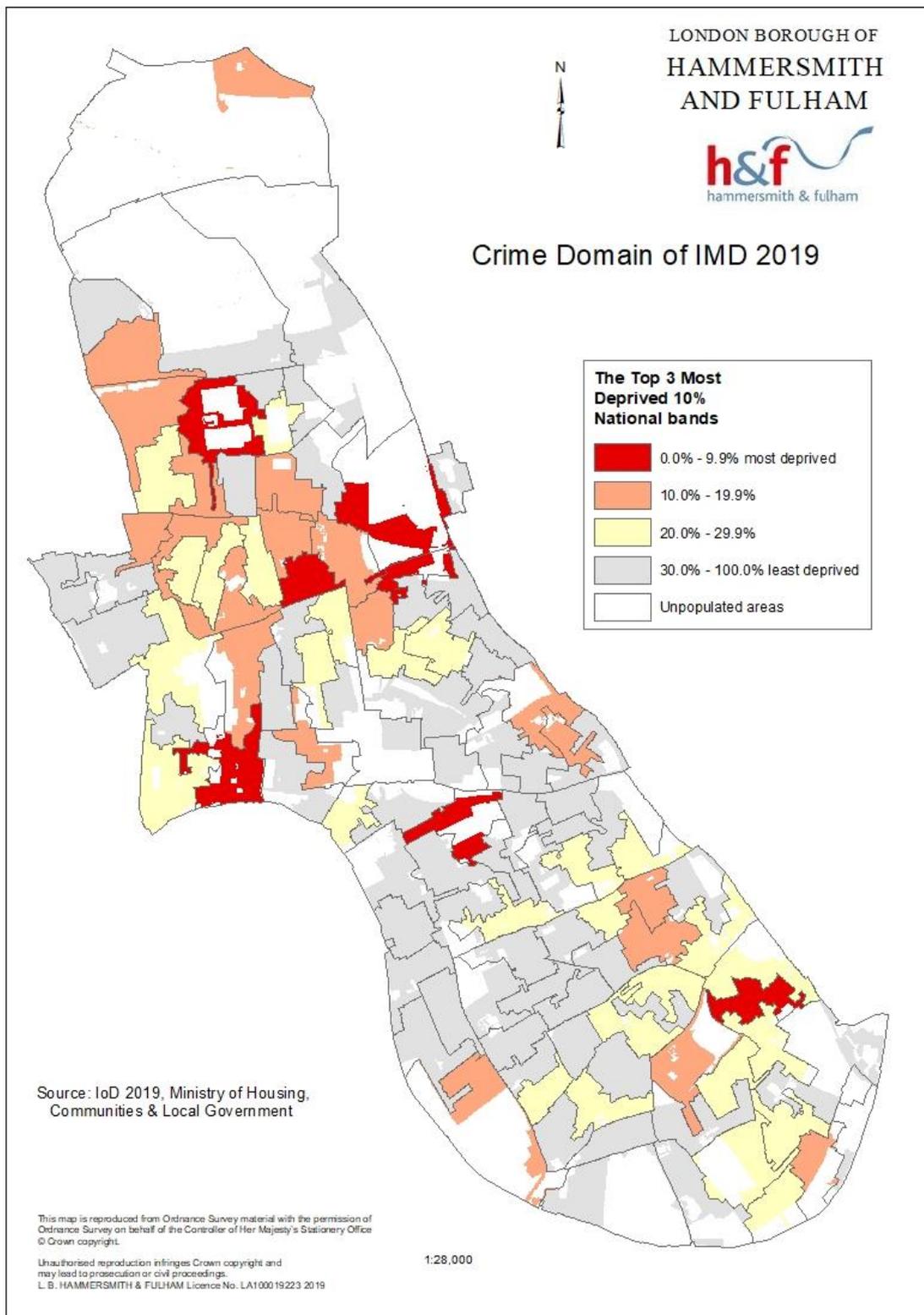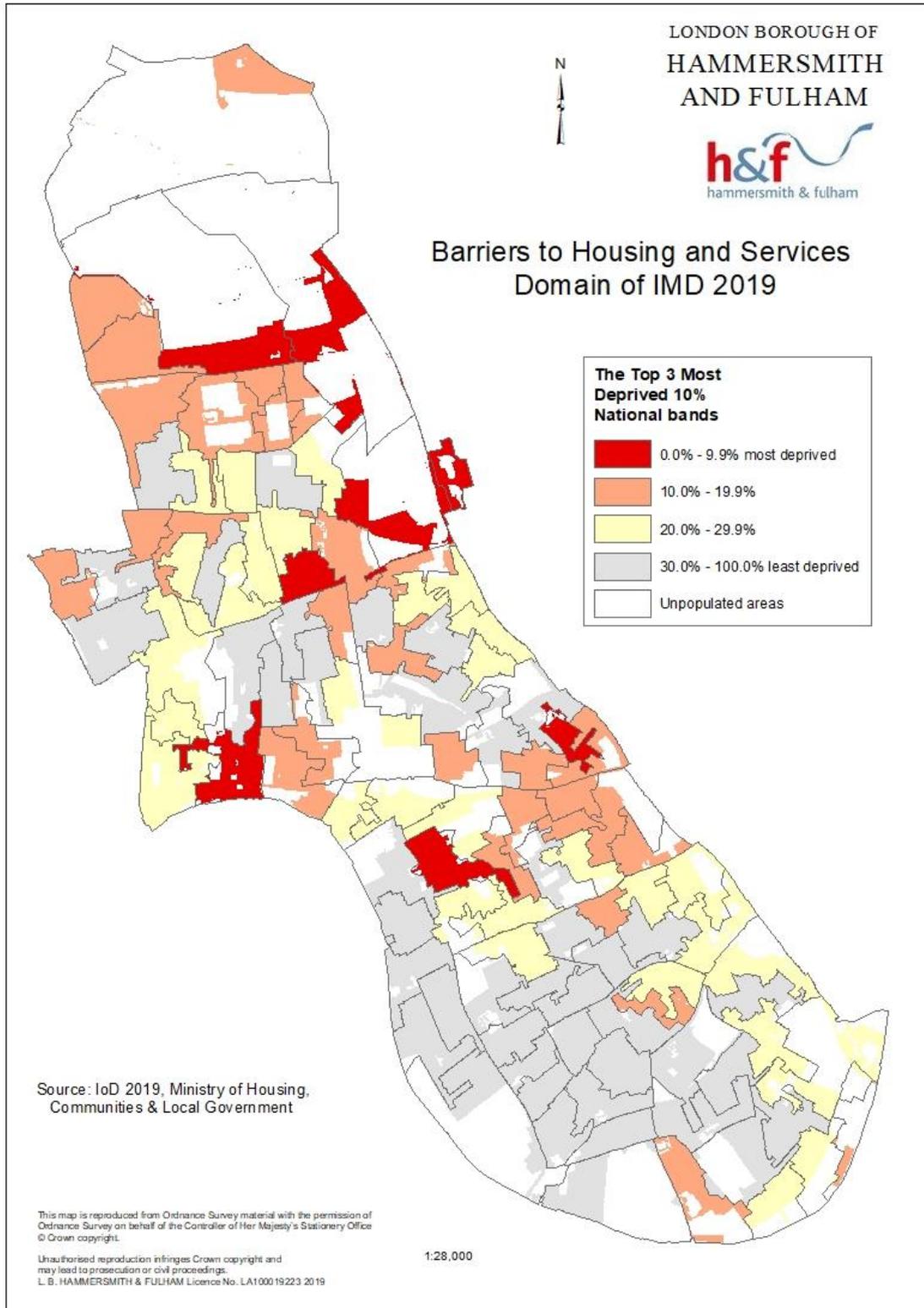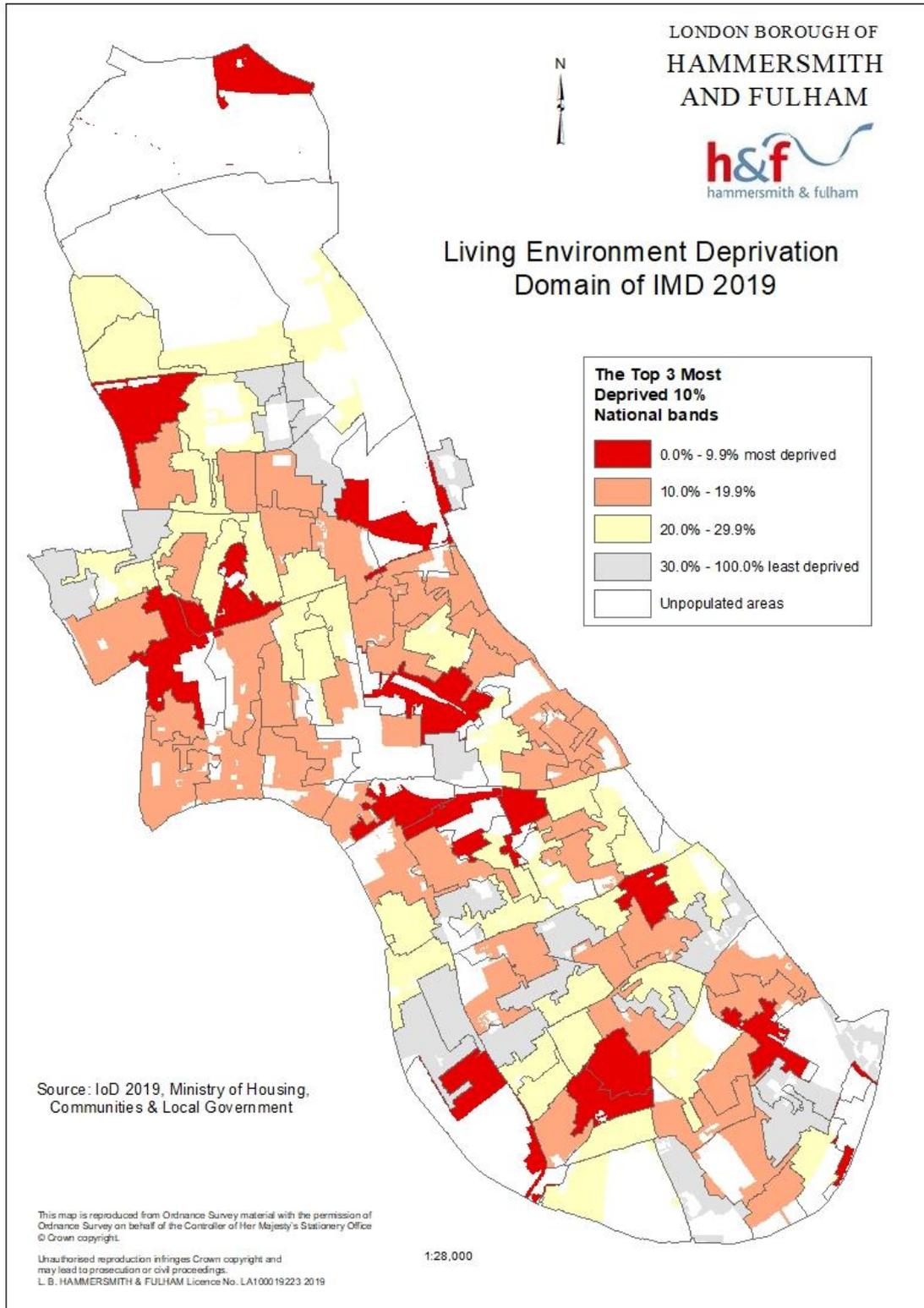
Table 1: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the overall deprivation by broad age groups

Deprivation	Overall IMD 2019 (% of population)				
Deciles	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
10% - 19.9%	20.3	16.0	16.1	16.8	15.5
20% - 29.9%	13.8	13.9	14.6	14.0	14.1
30% - 39.9%	13.3	15.6	15.9	15.2	15.6
40% - 49.9%	15.0	15.9	13.8	15.5	16.1
50% - 59.9%	11.7	14.0	12.8	13.5	14.5
60% - 69.9%	11.2	11.7	12.1	11.7	11.4
70% - 79.9%	10.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.9
80% - 89.9%	3.5	3.1	4.6	3.3	3.3
90% - 100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Income Deprivation domain by broad age groups

Deprivation	Income Deprivation 2019 (% of population)				
Deciles	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	8.9	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.5
10% - 19.9%	19.0	16.5	16.3	16.9	15.8
20% - 29.9%	17.9	17.9	20.3	18.1	18.2
30% - 39.9%	8.3	11.0	10.0	10.4	11.0
40% - 49.9%	9.8	11.5	11.3	11.2	12.0
50% - 59.9%	10.4	12.8	10.7	12.1	13.0
60% - 69.9%	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.4
70% - 79.9%	8.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.8
80% - 89.9%	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.0
90% - 100%	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.3	3.2

Table 3: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Employment Deprivation domain by broad age groups

Deprivation	Employment Deprivation 2019 (% of population)				
Deciles	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.7
10% - 19.9%	15.6	12.4	13.0	13.1	12.3
20% - 29.9%	16.1	16.0	16.5	16.1	15.7
30% - 39.9%	10.2	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.8
40% - 49.9%	14.9	16.7	15.3	16.2	16.6
50% - 59.9%	5.8	7.4	5.9	7.0	7.5
60% - 69.9%	9.7	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.8
70% - 79.9%	11.2	10.6	11.5	10.8	10.9
80% - 89.9%	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.1
90% - 100%	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.9	8.5

Table 4: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Education, Skills and Training domain by broad age groups

Deprivation Deciles	Education, Skills & Training Domain 2019 (% of population)				
	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10% - 19.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20% - 29.9%	4.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.9
30% - 39.9%	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
40% - 49.9%	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.7
50% - 59.9%	11.0	10.5	9.9	10.5	10.4
60% - 69.9%	11.3	12.3	11.5	12.0	12.2
70% - 79.9%	14.2	16.1	15.5	15.7	16.3
80% - 89.9%	25.7	26.9	25.2	26.5	27.4
90% - 100%	23.9	23.4	26.9	23.9	23.7

Table 5: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain by broad age groups

Deprivation Deciles	Health Deprivation and Disability 2019 (% of population)				
	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
10% - 19.9%	4.9	4.3	6.1	4.6	4.6
20% - 29.9%	17.0	16.2	15.1	16.3	16.1
30% - 39.9%	16.1	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.0
40% - 49.9%	9.0	12.6	10.6	11.8	12.8
50% - 59.9%	18.3	17.8	18.1	17.9	18.2
60% - 69.9%	7.9	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.2
70% - 79.9%	13.0	12.8	11.1	12.7	12.5
80% - 89.9%	8.8	8.2	10.2	8.5	8.2
90% - 100%	4.1	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.3

Table 6: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Crime domain by broad age groups

Deprivation Deciles	Crime Domain 2019 (% of population)				
	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.3
10% - 19.9%	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.1
20% - 29.9%	24.4	22.4	25.0	23.0	22.7
30% - 39.9%	14.6	16.6	13.9	16.0	16.3
40% - 49.9%	17.4	16.2	18.6	16.7	16.2
50% - 59.9%	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.2
60% - 69.9%	7.2	8.0	6.7	7.7	8.5
70% - 79.9%	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.8
80% - 89.9%	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
90% - 100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain by broad age groups

Deprivation Deciles	Barriers to Housing and Services 2019 (% of population)				
	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	7.5	8.3	6.6	8.0	8.5
10% - 19.9%	27.5	26.2	24.2	26.2	26.0
20% - 29.9%	25.8	28.4	29.8	28.1	29.0
30% - 39.9%	15.0	16.7	16.0	16.3	16.2
40% - 49.9%	12.4	10.9	13.0	11.4	10.8
50% - 59.9%	11.0	8.7	9.6	9.2	8.7
60% - 69.9%	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
70% - 79.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80% - 89.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90% - 100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8: Proportion of the H&F's population living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles of the Living Environment domain by broad age groups

Deprivation Deciles	Living Environment Domain 2019 (% of population)				
	aged 0-15	aged 16-64	aged 65+	All ages	Households
0% - 9.9%	14.1	14.1	15.9	14.3	14.4
10% - 19.9%	34.8	38.3	35.5	37.4	38.5
20% - 29.9%	31.3	30.6	29.9	30.7	29.9
30% - 39.9%	16.6	14.4	15.5	14.9	14.7
40% - 49.9%	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6
50% - 59.9%	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
60% - 69.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70% - 79.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80% - 89.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90% - 100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

All of the data files and supporting documents are available on the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government website at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

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